UNITY

"HE HATH MADE OF ONE ALL NATIONS OF MEN"

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Let me but do my work from day to day
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom.
Of all who live, I am the only one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

—Henry Van Dyke.

Out in Oregon they are to vote on the question of having a State paper, a kind of official gazette to be published at public expense and distributed gratis among the people. It is to be edited by three "inspectors of government," representing labor, the farmers, and the industrial interests of the State, who will be empowered to employ expert journalistic aid. The sheet will publish, besides official records,—which few read,—the news of the State, and reports "of the progress of governmental experiments" the world over. Nothing is said about editorials, and there are to be no advertisements of any kind. There is to be, though, a department for "kicks," which will no doubt add the needed "human touch" to what would else be as metallic, as rayless as an almanac. Will the people read such a paper? It is doubtful, but the plan, if approved, will be watched with interest.

The Oregon plan, referred to elsewhere, is but another evidence of the loss of faith by the people in the leadership of the press. This is due to the decline of the editorial page,—once so influential in the hands of Greeley, Dana, Medill and others,—now with few exceptions anonymous, and to the fact that the news narrative is subtly colored, if not actually misreported, in regard to certain great issues before the nation. How keenly the question is felt may be seen in the discussion of it in this country and abroad, and while the discussion so far leads us out just where we went in, with no solution of the problem, it at least reveals the situation as it is. Never was the press more alert, more enterprising in its quest for news, more thoroughly equipped for human service, or, on the whole more accurate,—remembering that the supply of truth is not often equal to the demand,—and yet never was it more bereft of the confidence of the people.

With deep regret UNITY records the passing of Dr. Amory H. Bradford, whose sudden death closed a noble and fruitful ministry. He was a man of lucid intellect, wide sympathy, wholesome, broadminded, an impressive preacher and a prolific writer, his last book, "My Brother," having appeared during the present year. Descended from Gov. Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, he embodied the new Puritanism in most persuasive and captivating form, fulfilling the best traditions of the Christian pulpit. He was not a great orator, but he rendered a real service to religious thought and the liberty of faith. To many he will be remembered as a seer-like interpreter of the unasked questions of the human heart, a leader of the souls of men, at once a witness and a symbol of the life of the spirit. Now that he is no more with us, men everywhere feel a sense of loss, as "of a white star extinguished, of a sign vanished, of a grace withdrawn."

Happily there is no tariff as against the importing of great preachers, else some of the leading pulpits of this land would be in dire plight. The British press complains somewhat bitterly that we take their great preachers and send them our revivalists in return, and that they get the worst of the bargain. Cadman, Black, Aked, and now Jowett, have been lured across the seas, which does mean a severe loss to religious forces on the other side. Why should we go elsewhere in quest of authentic leaders of faith? Are conditions in our land unfavorable to the growth of prophet-souls? Apparently. For one thing, as Dr. Dawson pointed out recently, the American preacher is so hurried, if not harried, by the demands made upon his time, energy and strength, that he has little opportunity for meditation, reading and study. If the church would once more hear sweet-toned, melting voices in her temple, she must give her prophets time and quiet to enter the Place of Hearing.

Great journalists are aware of the state of things, as witness the notable address by William M. Reedy on "The Myth of a Free Press," which, alas, leaves us with no hope of anything better. The story entitled "A Hind Let Loose," by C. E. Montague, of the *Manchester Guardian*, is a case in point, with a like

result. The drama, always a mirror of the day, has the question in hand, and the stock excuse of the newspaper world is made the target of satire by Arnold Bennett, under the title, "What the Public Wants." That play goes to the roots of the evil, whereas our American play, "The Fourth Estate," dealing with the same theme, is only melodrama, full of sound and fury, meaning, in the end, nothing. No question gives our socialist leaders more trouble than what is to be the place of the press in their ideal State. Those, like H. G. Wells, who face it at all, decide in favor of a censorship so severe as to make a free press more of a myth than it is now. No; we have not found the clue to the problem yet, and we may be a long time in finding it.

The Vindication of Lorimer

Few more disheartening events have ever occurred in the political history of America than the "vindication," by formal vote of his colleagues, of Senator Lorimer of Illinois. The disgrace of a state legislature is now the disgrace of the national Senate, and the shame of Illinois is the shame of the United States. It is wellnigh inconceivable, in the light of the convincing evidence which has been gathered of the corruption rampant in Springfield at the time of the election of the Chicago boss, that no less than forty-six presumably respectable men should vote to receive this indecent politician into their company, to say nothing of confirming him in his office as an official of the government. We know, as a matter of positive proof, that no less than seven of the votes in the Illinois legislature which elected Mr. Lorimer were bought with money. We know that these votes were accompanied by many others which were presumably secured at the same time and by the same methods. We know that Mr. Lorimer was in Springfield during the four months of the legislative deadlock, in constant communication with the men under indictment and suspicion. We know that for years he has been a past master in all the traditional arts of political debauchery. And yet it is decreed, in the face and eyes of an outraged and protesting nation, that this man is worthy to wear the toga of a United States senator. And it was only a month ago that this country was celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Sumner, "The senator with a conscience!"

After all, however, this scandalous decision is not so much a "vindication" of the Illinois corruptionist as it is a revelation of the real character of the United States Senate. For years it has been dinned into our ears, by the so-called "muck-rakers," that the Senate, which was once the glory of the nation, is now nothing more nor less than a purchased instrument of the "special interests." Senator after senator has been publicly named as the paid servant of this railroad and that corporation and the other trust. The popular magazines and the socialistic orators have shouted from the housetops day after day that the Senate is the one great obstacle in the path of progressive democracy, and the one branch of the government which could be trusted at all times to serve the interests of special privilege and betray the interests of the people. It has become of late almost a commonplace to speak of the "treason of the Senate." These assaults upon this historic institution, so noble in much of its history, have been indignantly repelled by many of our newspapers and most of our citizens. Now, however, by the Lorimer vote, the indictment is justified. The senators have themselves established the case of their opponents. They have stood up before all the nation and pleaded guilty to the indictment which has been returned against them. What more could be asked by their severest critics!

The Senate fell under heaviest suspicion last summer when it wrote upon our statute books the iniquitous Aldrich Tariff Bill. It is interesting to notice that the men who betrayed the people's interests at that time, and thus revealed the real fact of their hired subserviency to the special interests, were the same men who voted in favor of Mr. Lorimer; and, on the other hand, that the gallant band of "insurgents," who dared to tell the truth about the Tariff Bill and the character of the support behind it, was the same band which stood to a man in opposition to Mr. Lorimer. The men most directly responsible for last year's tariff abomination were Aldrich, Burroughs, Crane, Depew, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Guggenheim, Penrose, Scott, Smoot, Stevenson and Wetmore; and all of these scarred and battered members of the "Old Guard" with the exception of the Rhode Island veteran, lined up valiantly for Mr. Lorimer; and of Mr. Aldrich, it is said, by the special correspondent of a great newspaper, that, had he been able to be present, he would have voted for the Chicago boss. The men, however, who fought the tariff iniquity most heroically and exposed its true character most ruthlessly were Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, La Follette, and Nelson; and it is not surprising to find that all of these valiant servants of the people and uncompromising enemies of special privilege labored night and day, early and late, to free the Senate from the unspeakable reproach of Mr. Lorimer's tainted presence.

If any argument were lacking for the movement for the popular election of senators, here is one to which there is no answer. The forty-six men who voted for Mr. Lorimer, with a few exceptions, voted because they received their orders from the interests which they represented. The issue to them was not the vindication of a vilified man but the defense of

an imperiled system. Nothing could be more informing than to compare the vote on the Lorimer question with the vote which was taken the day previous on the question of placing the election of senators in the hands of the people. Of the thirty-three men (thirty-two, excluding Mr. Lorimer), who were opposed to direct senatorial election, no less than twenty-five, namely, Bankhead, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Crane, Depew, Dick, Dillingham, Fletcher, Flint, Foster, Gallinger, Hale, Heyburn, Johnston, Kean, Oliver, Penrose, Richardson, Scott, Smoot, Tillman, Warren and Wetmore, were in favor of the seating of the Illinois boss; and one other of the thirty-two, Mr. Taliaferro, refused to vote on the Lorimer issue at all. That there should be this identity of decision upon those two questions is not at all surprising, for the men who are in favor of electing senators by the means employed to elect Mr. Lorimer in the Illinois legislature are of course opposed to placing such elections in the hands of the people. They know that, if the people had anything to say about it, such a man as Mr. Lorimer would never be allowed to set his foot within the borders of the City of Washington as their representative; and deep down in their hearts they realize also that, if the people had anything to say about it, they themselves would be kindly invited by popular mandate to remain at home. It is no accident, also, that the same men who have been fighting so valiantly to give the people a chance to choose their senatorial representatives should be the same men who fought Mr. Lorimer and all his infamy to the last ditch.

It is an old truism that "all things work together for good." After all, the scandal of Lorimer and his backers in the United States is not wholly a tragedy. It was perhaps the one thing needed to make the popular election of senators inevitable in the near future.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

Church of the Messiah, New York City.

Roman Catholic and Jewish Ideals

In 1860, a census in Spain reported 15,658,531 inhabitants, of whom only 2,414,015 men and 715,906 women declared themselves able to read and write. The German review, "The Wartburg," gives the results of a recent census by which it appears that out of a present population of 18,618,086 there are still in Spain 5,078,956 men and 6,806,834 women unable to read and write. Out of 100 newly-wed and out of 100 new recruits about 63 persons are illiterate. In adjoining Portugal the number of such is 70 out of every 100. A similar report is made from Croatia. Official data, just published, show that in Russia, with a population of 160,095,200, only twenty-one per cent (excluding Finland) can read and write. Poland has 69 per cent of illiterates. Yet these are countries in which the education of the people has for centuries been under the control of the priesthood. The failure of the latter in the matter of education is eclipsed, however, by their equal failure in keeping their charges religious. There is an element of pathos in the present situation. For centuries the Roman Catholic priesthood has kept the masses of the people in ignorance, hoping thus to keep them unsophisticated, simple, and devout, firm in the faith and easily led and controlled by their spiritual guides. What has been the result of this mistaken policy? The people have indeed been kept in ignorance, but they have not remained either believers or obedient vassals of the church. Nowhere in the world today is there so much unbelief, such abstention from public worship, such open profession of atheism, such a revolt from the ancient creeds of Christendom, such defiance of the church authorities, so deep-seated a hatred against the clergy, as in professedly Roman Catholic countries like Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and the South and Central American Republics. Contrast with this discouraging picture the comparative religiousness and churchliness of Protestant countries like Germany and the United States, their high standards of education and morality, and their corresponding advance in political freedom and social justice, and we can appreciate the blessings which the emancipation of their schools from priestly control has brought these nations. When, therefore, Americans are asked to commit the education of American youth to religious corporations who first aim is their own aggrandizement, and whose educational ideals and methods have led in other lands to such lamentable results both in the domain of knowledge and that of religion, the experience of other countries should prompt us to an absolute refusal. The clergy may go on in their misguided course so long as they can persuade their followers to support them in it. Their schools, modelled after, and in competition with our secular schools, may, for a time, be an improvement on those they maintain in Europe. But, sooner or later, clerical narrowness and fanaticism will pervert them, here as elsewhere, and they will reap in this country, as they are now reaping in Europe, the bitter fruits of their ill-advised zeal. They may establish their parochial schools, but they have no right to ask the American State to help them do it, either by direct grants of money or freedom from taxes, which is the same thing, or by a division of the public school funds. The American people are not likely to follow in a path that has led European nations into such quagmires and pitfalls of educational and religious experience. Our public schools exist to make men and women, not devotees; good citizens, not good Catholics or Protestants. No institution in which education is con-

sidered a secondary matter, a mere by-product, is fit to instruct in secular knowledge or rear in social and political morality the youth of America. As General Grant counselled: Let us "keep Church and State forever separate." The result will be alike favorable to educational progress, good citizenship, and true religion among us.

The total number of Jews in France is about 70,000 in a population of 30,000,000. In all Germany there are fewer Jews than are contained in New York City. When one considers these figures, how irrational and unjust seem the bitter, frenzied attacks, so often made in these two countries on this small fraction of their population, as if their presence and activity undermined the welfare and safety of these nations. England, with about 200,000 Jews, less than a two-hundredth of its people, manages this matter in a far wiser and humaner spirit by giving them equal rights and privileges, to the mutual benefit of the nation and those of Jewish race within its borders. Out of twelve new Baronets recently created no fewer than three are Jews. Two of the new Knights are also Jews. In the United States, "the Melting Pot of the Nations," the great process is going on by which millions of the Israelites whom Russia so unwisely and cruelly spurns as undesirable citizens, are being transformed by our free institutions into loyal, industrious, aspiring and valuable members of the political and social body. Judaism itself, which has withstood the injustice and persecution of the ages, feeling in her inmost soul the appeal of our national ideals and brotherly sentiments, is being converted from a race to a religion. In the days now rapidly approaching, the Jews among us will no longer be a separate and distinct people, but, American to the core, will seek, not to perpetuate a race, but to illustrate and glorify a religion, a form of faith which through its teaching of the Unity and Fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of man, justly aspires to become identical with universal ethics and universal religion.

CHARLES W. WENDTE.

Editorial Correspondence

"Ye Editor" left Chicago while the newsboys were proclaiming the triumph of Professor Merriam and Carter Harrison at the Primary election for city office. It was the first time Chicago had had a chance to express its desire independent of partisan caucuses, conventions and boss manipulation. Notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the "central committees" of both the Republican and Democratic parties, the candidates denied their solicitation, and the five Republican and the three Democratic aspirants submitted their case to the voters without the consent of the committees or the co-operation of the machine, unless it can be said that Mr. Harrison had kept his eight-year-old machine in repair. The result was a significant triumph for the independent voter. The obvious choice of the parties was in both cases conspicuously defeated.

In the nomination of Professor Merriam, Chicago has for the first time a chance to show its preference for the mayoralty of a man unused to wire-pulling, uninstructed by the bosses, and without obligations to those who are in politics for selfish reasons. As Professor of Economics in the University of Chicago, he has demonstrated his ability to grapple with municipal and civic issues, and the welfare of the city. His nomination is a triumph for the independent, and his election would be a national event of great significance and encouragement.

The next morning I woke up to find Kentucky clothed in white, encountering a snowstorm where I expected to find sunshine, but the physical chill was not so depressing as the spiritual chill received on reading in the Memphis morning paper the account of Lorimer's triumph (?) What a triumph! with but a meager majority, and that majority representing, to a large extent, the reactionists, the "standpatters," the parties of the old regime, those who are still in love with, or at least indebted to, the old method that leads to corruption, while the opposition represented the progressive, independent, brainy elements of the Senate. Hereafter it will be a test question concerning the eligibility to re-election on the part of these senators,—"How did he vote on the Lorimer question?" If, in spite of the damaging testimony and the more damaging public sentiment at home and abroad, he found Lorimer a "reputable senator," it will be *prima facie* evidence that this man lacked the moral integrity or the intellectual ability necessary to a man who would occupy a seat in the Upper House of Congress.

It was a rainy day all the way through Mississippi and Alabama, a day for introspection at an inopportune time, for the nerves were tired and the brain was weary.

"What place is this?" "This, Sir, is Corinth, the place where the big battle was fought," was the porter's answer, and introspection was changed to retrospection. The chasm of forty-nine years was bridged, and the flying shells threading the night, the rattle of musketry filling the dawn with terror, the baptism of death and destruction, that in half an hour laid low a third of the battery of which I was a member; the awful sights and sounds of the field hospital after the battle were all vividly remembered, and the comparison between that day and this gave hope new wings, the future a new glow, and the nation as it is today a new sanctity. The baptism of blood had in it a regenerative power if the awful lesson can only be remembered.

At 9:00 o'clock at night there was a transfer from one sleeping car to another. It was a sleeper of the

Central Georgia Railway, the bed was made up. and the upper berth was not pulled down. It looked like an uncalculated luxury, an unintentional hospitality. I asked for an explanation. "This railroad, sir, owns its own sleepers, they do not belong to the Pullman Company. We never pull down the upper berth unless it is needed," was the reply. I slept that night as if in palace halls, asleep and awake, I realized an unexpected comfort never realized before in a sleeping car. That ungenerous inhospitality of the tyrannical Pullman Company has caused through all these years unnumbered thousands of men, women and children to wriggle and writhe, and tumble in a jumble of bedclothes and cast-off garments, bumping their heads against an unnecessary obstruction. What a patient people the American traveling public is! I have been trying to conjur up a decent argument on the part of the Pullman Company for this habitual torture contrivance that persists in pulling down a berth that is unused. Perhaps the Inter-State Commission may, after a while, have time to take this grievance of the public under consideration.

I arrived in Savannah bright and early on Thursday morning the 2nd inst., and found mine host and volunteer agent awaiting me, Rabbi George Solomon, under whose auspices I am to spend a week lecturing at this point . Emerson, Robert Browning, Ibsen and Tolstoy are to be interpreted. Tonight I am to preach in the Synagogue . My ininerary will probably carry me to Charleston, S. C., Columbus, Ga., Meridian, Natchez, and Oxford, Miss., Columbus, Mo. and elsewhere.

The local papers here announce the arrival of "an eminent Hebrew worker," but before I return I will be heard in a Presbyterian pulpit, at a State University and other colleges, but under whatever name, and with whatever race or creed back of me, I shall deliver the same gospel of brotherhood, progress and universal religion that UNITY has stood for during its thirty-two years of life.

"What is it brought you here?" was the newspaper man's leading question. "To escape the cut-throat March weather in Chicago, and to continue the work of UNITY and the Abraham Lincoln Centre," was the reply. JENKIN LLOYD JONES.

Savannah, Ga., March 3, 1911.

Learn the truth so deep with meaning,
Clearer vision let it bring,
That all Life is slow evolving
And an ever changing thing;
Grasp the thought of Life's upbuilding:
From all storm and pain and night
Cometh peace and joy and light
Working out the law of being;
From discord, rhythmic harmony,
From terror, sweet security
In Now and for Futurity;
God's power on final good intent,
And Man, divinest instrument.

MABEL HATTON COYLE.

THE PULPIT

What Chicago Could Do With Her War Tax?

A SYMPOSIUM FROM THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

Charles E. Beals, Secretary of the Chicago Peace Society.

Given $41,000,000 for improvements in Chicago, how would you spend this money?

But first how could the $41,000,000 be made available?

During the ten years preceding the war with Spain the United States expended, on the average, a little less than $52,000,000 annually for the army and navy. In 1910 the appropriations for army and navy aggregated $226,791,421.93. Thus last year's appropriations exceeded the average annual appropriations in the decade preceding the Spanish war by about $175,000,000.

If we assume that during the coming ten years the military and naval budgets will run about the same as last year, then in the coming decade our nation will expend for the army and navy about $1,750,000,000 more than in the decade ending with the Spanish war.

How much of this increase will Chicago pay? The 1910 census credits our city with a population of 2,185,283, while the population of the entire country is 93,346,543. That is, Chicago's population is about .0234 of the entire population of the nation. Chicago's part in the increase of military and naval levy for the next ten years, therefore, will be .0234 of the $1,750,000,000, or approximately $41,000,000.

This is the sum which the people of our city will pay to the national government for the maintenance of the army and navy more than they paid in the decade of 1888-1898. To be sure, this will not be paid by direct taxation. But it will be paid, nevertheless—through the grocer, butcher, coal man, dry goods dealer and all other sellers of articles on which duties are paid.

Please note that we are not now considering the entire cost of the war system. Our nation is expending over 70 per cent of its revenues for the amy and navy, for fortifications, military academy, naval academy, interest on war debts and for pensions. As a nation, since we first had separate national existence, we have expended $21,500,000,000 for all purposes. Of this over $16,500,000,000 has been spent for war. (See report of commission of Massachusetts legislature on high cost of living.) But during the last decade, according to the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, the United States has expended over $2,000,000,000 for preparations for war, or enough to build five Panama canals and leave a good balance over. Nor does this vast sum include pensions or any of the other items of cost of past wars. But what we are talking of in this symposium is not the total cost of armed peace, but the increase in appropriations over the decade ending in the late '90s. We are dealing simply with what it is going to cost us more for the army and navy from 1910 to 1920 than it cost us from 1888 to 1898. And, as we have said, Chicago people will pay some $41,000,000 for this item alone.

Now let us suppose that instead of paying $41,000,-

000 for war implements, chiefly for ships, which at best must go to the scrap pile in 10 or 15 years, we kept that money here in our city. Suppose that instead of paying it to the national government for war or for armed peace we donated the same sum or paid it in local taxes for municipal improvements. Think of the changes which could be wrought in Chicago in the next decade if we could keep at home Chicago's part of the additional burden of the national tribute.

For example, our beautiful Art Institute cost about $1,250,000, and is only a part of a building now. The annual running expenses amount to about $200,000. Yet the poverty of Chicago's art exhibit as compared with that of some of the older cities is almost pathetic. With an adequate building and increased equipment the institute would be able to render much greater service. Almost any amount of money could be used thus.

Then we might pave some of Chicago's unpaved streets, of which there are 2,675 miles, as against 1,252 miles in New York and 472 miles in Philadelphia.

Much discussion has been devoted to the subject of bridges. If Chicago is to retain and develop its river commerce a more satisfactory system of bridges will have to be installed. An engineer tells me that at a cost of $5,000,000 Chicago by the building of modern bridges can be placed in the very front rank of industrial, manufacturing and commercial cities.

Even when the beautiful new railroad station is completed Chicago will still be sorely in need of modern terminals. The Washington, D. C., station and the Pennsylvania station in New York and the South station in Boston cause Chicago to feel that, at best, our facilities leave much to be desired.

I am informed that $1,000,000 would provide sufficient docks to care for all Chicago's present lake trade, while $6,000,000 probably would meet the needs of a rapidly increasing lake commerce for many years to come.

Chicago has taken an earnest interest in the lakes-to-gulf deep water way project. Twenty million dollars, it is thought, would make the necessary excavation from Lockport to Utica. This was the sum approved by the people by a vote in November, 1908.

And so we might continue. There are any number of enterprises which might be suggested, which would prove wise and statesmanlike investments. For a specific proposition let us take the particular sum of $41,000,000 with which we are dealing and arbitrarily divide it up among four or five projects and ask some well-known Chicagoans to tell what might be accomplished along certain lines. Let us give $10,000,000 to Miss Jane Addams and Prof. Graham Taylor for various civic improvements and social engineering projects during the next ten years; another $10,000,000 to Frank E. Wing, superintendent of the tuberculosis institute, to wage a war against disease, especially against tuberculosis; $10,000,000 to some one with which to improve the educational system, and the remaining $11,000,000 to that prince of architectural dreamers, Daniel H. Burnham, to apply toward a "Chicago beautiful."

Would it not be better to put our money into fighting dirt and poverty, disease, ignorance, vice and ugliness of every kind, than into short-lived battleships which breed international suspicion and jealousy and ill will? Five nations, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, last year spent $1,329,862,000 for their armies and navies. The feeling of insecurity was never so strong in these nations as today.

Let Chicago, as she figures out her part of the increase in the war budget, and as she considers to what useful and worthy purposes this might be applied, resolve to take her rightful place in the very front rank of the pioneers of the new day, who are demanding a rational, economic, human method of world housekeeping instead of wasting the people's substance in gratifying selfish personal or national ambitions.

To this end Chicago should strengthen her peace society.The more completely the organized peace movement succeeds, the more Chicago money will be kept in the city. First of all, then, the local peace organization should be built up.

The world is just on the eve of finishing what Mr. Asquith calls "the greatest of all reforms." In a very few years we shall see the consummation of the greatest reform which ever has been effected in all history. The peace cause, from being a little known and much misunderstood movement, is coming to be so commanding that even the faint-hearted and pessimistic are able to see that the substitution of law for war, of courts for camps, is to go down into history as one of the great achievements of the twentieth century.

It is high time that Chicago awoke to her opportunity and duty, high time that she did the adequate and glorious thing, by placing her peace society at the head of the column as the peace battalions of the various cities and countries march forward in their last great campaign in the war against war.

Frank E. Wing, General Superintendent Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

If I had at my disposal $10,000,000 with which to carry on a campaign against tuberculosis in the next ten years, I would at the outset place as a goal toward the realization of which my energies would be directed, the following motto:

> No tuberculosis patient uncared for,
> No tuberculous infection uncontrolled.

I have in mind the picture of a once happy family. The father—just over 40—occupying the center of the picture, surrounded by his wife and five children, is in the last stages of a preventable disease, contracted perhaps in an insanitary workshop. It portrays the remnants of a once comfortable home. For months the family income has been cut off—the brave mother has struggled as best she could to provide food for the hungry mouths and clothing to warm the five childish bodies.

Gradually, in order to replenish the depleted family purse, the household belongings have walked the weary path to the pawnshop, and often the strings have been pulled tight over the last remaining pennies to provide food for the coming day. Unwilling to go to the "county," the father has been an added burden to his wife, and the deadly germs ignorantly disseminated throughout the all too crowded quarters have become a dreadful menace to the family.

The pale cheeks and hollow chest of the self-sacrificing mother show that she herself has already paid the penalty of her devotion, and that sanitarium care is the only means of saving her from following in the father's footsteps.

The older children have just come home from school, where, in addition to the danger that lurks at home, they have all day been exposed to the indignity of a dry-aired, overheated, unventilated schoolroom. One of them is even now a child consumptive. The babies of the family, one in the mother's arms and the other clinging to her skirts, bear the imprint of mal-nutrition—susceptible subjects to the disease. Widowhood, orphanage and want stare through the darkened windows and "white specters" hold their hands at every doorknob.

Why have I told this story? Because it epitomizes the tuberculosis situation in Chicago. With slight modifications in this and that, it is the story of thousands of other families, among whom preventable disease is lurking.

A sanitary place in which to work would have safeguarded the father; a sanitarium at the right time would have restored his health and working capacity; a comfortable and attractive isolation home—not simply a place of detention, a pesthouse, or a pauper asylum—would have removed all danger of spreading the infection to other members of the family when his disease became advanced; food and clothing to take the place of the income cut off by sickness and to guarantee the family support while the bread winner was in a sanitarium, would have supplied sufficient resistance to the mother to prevent her from contracting the disease, and would also have kept the children at par physically; open air schoolrooms would help to render the latter's school hours safe; children's camps or sanatoria would check the disease once contracted; more medical inspectors in the school would have discovered the first signs of oncoming disease; thorough renovation and disinfection of the premises would guard the next family occupying this house from possible infection; nurses carefully instructing the patient would bring the infection under control; an unlimited and well-directed educational propaganda would have taught the members of the family the means of prevention.

With these matters attended to, no tuberculosis member of this family would be uncared for, no tubercular infection uncontrolled, and the family problem would be a long way toward solution.

What would I do with $10,000,000 to fight consumption in the next ten years? The story and its application suggest an answer. It is simply a question of dollars and cents, brains and efficiency. Unchecked in the next ten years, tuberculosis will claim 50,000 victims in Chicago, representing an actual and potential loss of $400,000,000 to the community. The question is how can $10,000,000 be best utilized to supplant the public and private expenditures that will naturally be made in order to cause the greatest possible reduction in mortality and to secure a maximum amount of care and control?

Assuming that the newly created Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium will develop along the lines calculated to give institutional care to early and moderately advanced cases, as well as to give nursing care and control in the homes, I would divide my allowance into ten separate appropriations and distribute the amounts in the following manner:

First, I would supplement the facilities of the county consumptives' hospital by providing three real "homes" in which the better class of advanced consumptives might spend, in comfort and peace, their last remaining days. I would have these homes under expert medical management and large enough to accommodate about 125 patients each—one in each natural division of the city; each so attractively and pleasantly equipped that patients would welcome the privilege of entering them. Two million dollars would be required for this purpose—$400,000 for construction and equipment and $160,000 a year for the maintenance of 400 patients at $8 per capita per week. This would be an act of justice to the advanced consumptive and the greatest possible safeguard to the thousands of lives whose safety they must otherwise place constantly in jeopardy.

I would spend $500,000 to help care for the families of 2,000 breadwinners in order that 200 patients a year might enter a sanitarium with the assurance that those dependent upon them might not suffer during the period in which they are deprived of their natural support.

I would spend another half-million dollars to provide special means of treatment in the form of supplementary diet, clothing and provision for outdoor sleeping, to enable those who cannot go to an institution to take their treatment at home.

I would establish convalescent homes for pretubercular and glandular children, and would spend $1,500,000 for their construction and maintenance. By this means 4,000 children could be restored to health and strength.

I would allow $500,000 for the purpose of building open air rooms on the roofs of 100 school buildings, and provide the most economical means of reaching them—elevators where stairways are impossible.

Another million could be used to furnish lunches to the 3,000 children who would occupy these open air rooms in order to hasten their development to a physically normal condition and fit them to do the work required of a physically normal child. Another half-million could be used to supply the extra clothing and equipment necessary for these children to practice the school regime during the colder winter months.

Increased medical inspection, minor surgical work, such as the removal of adenoids, tonsils, etc., and dental work among school children, are among the crying needs of the times, and I would allow $1,500,000 for this important work.

The readjustment of occupation for the discharged sanitarium patient is one of the present day problems of every community. To meet this need I would allow $1,000,000 for the construction, equipment and maintenance of an industrial colony for discharged sanitarium patients where such occupations may be learned as farming, gardening, poultry raising and various manual and outdoor trades. This branch of work ought to become partially self-supporting through the use or sale of its products.

I would use another million dollars for the enforcement of housing and workshop reform, for the

disinfection and renovation of infected homes, for the cleaning up of plague spots and breeding places of the disease.

Another $500,000 might be used to experiment on model homes for working people calculated to rent at a price within their means and pay a fair interest on the investment—well lighted, well ventilated and equipped with open air sleeping porches, in the expectation that a standard might be set which private builders would find it to their advantage to copy.

And, finally, I would use the remaining $500,000 for general educational work and the maintenance of an institute for sociological research and investigation. The educational work would comprise traveling exhibits, illustrated lectures, dissemination of literature on tuberculosis in all languages, billboard service, moving pictures, posters for workshops, and other popular ways of reaching the general public.

By all of these means with this amount of money at my disposal I should expect to see, at the end of ten years, every tuberculous patient cared for, a large percentage of the infection under control, a 40 per cent reduction in the death rate, and a long stride taken toward the day when tuberculosis will be counted as one of the no longer death dealing scourges of Chicago.

Charles H. Judd, Director of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

The school of this generation is as different from the school of a generation ago as the trolley is different from the stage, or gas and electric lights are different from the tallow dips. What is more, the school of today is as progressive as are the railroads in pushing their lines into every productive quarter of the country. Some people ask why the school costs so much without considering for a moment that if our grandfathers could see the domestic bills which face us every month, they would be driven instantly into financial panic.

Large sums could be legitimately applied to the school activities which are now well under way. The City of Chicago spends nearly $15,000,000 annually on its schools, and yet the average size of classes in the schools is too large. This average ranges in different parts of the city from fifty-two in a room to thirty-nine or forty as the lowest. All classes should be reduced to thirty or twenty-five. This would mean new buildings and more teachers, and would absorb a large part of the $10,000,000. We may be optimistic, however, about the public attitude in the matter, and look forward to an expansion of school accommodations in the course of the next few years without any large contribution such as the one now under consideration.

Leaving the classrooms to their natural development, four types of school work which are only beginning to be taken up should be pushed with all the vigor that this great sum would make possible. First, the vacation schools should be greatly enlarged. Last year the City of Chicago spent about $30,000 for vacation schools. This means that a limited number of boys and girls could go during the summer months to a school and be given something to do that is really worth while. If by any sudden change in the business world a large number of people should be thrown out of employment, we should regard it as a civic catastrophe. Yet we turn all the children out of school for two months. Most of them do not find the vacation useful or recreative. The school is a better place for them than the street. Let us put a quarter of a million a year into the continuation of our schools all summer. Even then we should expend less than one-half the sum which it costs to conduct the regular school for one month.

A second quarter of a million per year should go to industrial education. The Lewis Institute spends $130,000 every year in giving a broad industrial training to 3,000 people, children and adults. The cost of the Lewis Institute plan is about one-half a million. If ten modest centers could be set up in this city to make school work more practical for the average boy and girl who will enter the industries our school system would be vastly improved. The city spent last year about $80,000 for manual training in the elementary schools. The high schools spent for manual training about $200,000. The present proposition is to quadruple the expenditure in the elementary schools, especially in the upper grades.

The third quarter of a million annually should go to the schools for adults. The city of New York spends every year $200,000 for free lectures given in school buildings at evening hours. The city of Chicago will certainly do as much within the next decade. The old conception of an education was that it ended with the last year of school. The modern idea of an education is that every one has a right to study all his life and keep abreast with all the most recent discoveries in science and the best in art and literature. Chicago should lead in the movement for popular adult education. Incidentally, the lecture centers should be made important social centers for the cultivation of community interests. The board of education had at its disposal last year for social centers the sum of $900.

Our fund has been three-quarters allotted. The remaining quarter should go to playgrounds around school buildings. The day is past when schools regard play and physical training as foreign to their interests. The old system has left its marks upon our present school buildings without any play space. These buildings represent a notion of schools which is medieval, insanitary and unpedagogical. The board of education spent last year about $300,000 for new sites for school buildings. Some of these have adequate playgrounds and lighting space around the buildings. It will take time and funds to correct the defects in earlier sites. The school system cannot stop acquiring new sites and putting up new buildings, but we should be far from satisfied with the improvement which is made backward in overhauling the old sites.

If the ten millions thus expended during the next decade could become an assured fund for all subsequent decades, and the enlarged activities suggested could be made permanent parts of our school system, education would receive an impetus in this city which would do much to improve all of its activities, commercial and social.

Walter D. Moody, Managing Director of the Chicago Plan Commission.

What could Chicago accomplish toward the achievement of a practical city plan with a decennial appropriation of $11,000,000?

The most practical and satisfactory method of finding the answer lies in ascertaining what other cities have accomplished in that direction. Widespread impulses toward city planning have found expression in all great European and many American cities. In general outlines the schemes followed by these cities have been similar to the Chicago plan, in that all aim at the solution of certain problems, such as congestion, increasing difficulties of transportation, the proper arrangement of park systems, systematic arrangement of streets and avenues, and the unification of centers of intellectual life and civic administration.

Boston's achievement is a striking example of what may be done with a given amount of money toward the establishment of a park system. Boston has the most extensive parked area in America, the metropolitan park system including about ten thousand acres, controlled collectively by a number of municipalities of which the state metropolis is the chief unit.

The establishment of this extensive park system was financed by loans aggregating $10,500,000, a fourth of this obligation being assumed by the state. The yearly appropriations average six or seven hundred thousand dollars and are to extend over a period of sixteen years. The total cost is $33,000,000, or only three times the amount of Chicago's hypothetical $11,000,000.

Boston's experience shows that Chicago with $11,000,000 could accomplish something very substantial toward the attainment of the measures outlined in the Chicago plan, such as the parking of the lake shore from Jackson Park to Wilmette, the creation of interior parks, and the establishment of a park area surrounding the city.

In Washington, D. C., improvements are in progress that are to cost approximately $50,000,000. These improvements were prepared by the same city builders who directed the artistic development of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. People wished that the temporary city beautiful on Lake Michigan should be perpetuated in the nation's capital. The Washington plan firing the imagination and giving impetus to the desire for more beauty in city-building, cities throughout the country began to seek the more artistic form and the greater conveniences that civic pride demanded.

Cleveland was among the first to feel the new impulse. A federal building, a new city hall and a public library were to be constructed, and it was found that a railway station along the lake front would be one of the near future's necessities. Cleveland took advantage of these circumstances and a commission of experts was appointed to arrange a group plan for the new structures. The plan was placed beyond the risk of failure by public spirited citizens, who succeeded in harmonizing action among the political agencies. The expense involved approximated $14,000,000 for public purposes and from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 additional for railway terminals, museums and the like.

These figures show that $11,000,000 would give any city a very substantial start toward such improvements as are outlined in the Chicago plan. It is natural that there should be some variations in the cost of improvement plans in cities where physical characteristics differ, but herein lies also a great advantage. As every city must pursue individual lines in its development, perfect freedom is allowed for the bringing out of those local and personal charms that distinguish one city from all others and attract to it people of discriminating taste, giving the citizens a feeling of loyalty and pride in their own city.

What can be done with a small financial beginning is shown by the record of Paris, which, when the city had a population of only 1,424,000—a half million less than the population of Chicago in 1908—prepared a bold and elaborate improvement scheme. Paris probably did not have Chicago's hypothetical eleven millions to begin with, but nevertheless she started a system of building that involved a total cost of $265,000,000. The scope of the scheme was fully as comprehensive as that of the Chicago plan, including as it did government palaces and other public buildings.

The various improvements in Paris, under the direction of Haussmann—one of the world's great city builders—were completed in fifty-eight years. They included adequate means of circulation by cutting new streets and widening old ones, the elimination of unwholesome rookeries, the placing of great railway stations in circles about the center of the city and the establishment of diagonal thoroughfares calculated to shorten distance.

Haussmann accomplished for Paris a task which in many ways corresponds to the work which the Chicago Plan Commission desires to accomplish in order to overcome conditions that always follow rapid growth of population in industrial centers. The cost of constructing the palaces was borne by the federal government, and the remainder was divided between the nation and the city, the former paying one-third and the latter two-thirds of the expense. Haussmann's theory that the money spent in these improvements made a better city and that a better city is a producer of wealth, has been amply supported by facts. Experience has shown that the greater convenience and beauty given Paris by the Haussmann improvements bring large returns in money as well as in esthetic satisfaction. It has been estimated that Americans alone spend $120,000,000 in Paris every year.

An appropriation of $11,000,000 would place on a paying basis many of the improvements outlined in the Chicago plan, for the lessons of other cities teach that in a very short time anything that is done to improve a city materially or esthetically yields ample returns. How the various municipal activities of Chicago could be made self-supporting, once the start has been made, is conclusively outlined in the plans of the Chicago Plan Commission. The very character of the changes that could be effected with $11,000,000 is such as to stimulate the increase in wealth with which the plans could be carried to completion. The immediate and great necessity is a start, and Illinois' decennial contribution to "preparedness for war" would be, at the least, a very satisfactory beginning

Chicago's Haussmann, Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, will do for this city what Haussmann accomplished for Paris, when hampering restrictions now imposed by state laws shall have been removed. Chicago needs broader scope for her municipal improvement activities. We need, for instance, authority to appropriate property contiguous to that actually required for the improvements planned, so that these contiguous zones may be absolutely controlled by the city, and, if desired, disposed of in order to finance the improvements. With this authority granted and with the realization on the part of citizens that the Chicago plan is the greatest issue of the times, success will crown the efforts of those who are planning a greater, more orderly and more beautiful city.

Graham Taylor.

Within the limits of the sphere assigned to these suggestions, the following things seem best worth proposing for the expenditure of $10,000,000: A civic center building, costing $2,000,000 if necessary, centrally located and providing for the following uses: A great assembly hall and municipal theater or place of recreation for gatherings of the people, available at prices below the rental of assembly places rented for profit; the offices and headquarters of the Association of Commerce; the offices and headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor; the offices and rooms of the City Club; the offices and rooms of the Chicago Woman's Club and the Woman's City Club; the offices of the Municipal Voters' League and the Legislative Voters' League and space for a great municipal museum. While sufficient privacy could be provided for such uses, the proximity of the agencies sheltered under the same roof would promote the personal acquaintanceship and fellowship of their members and make cooperation more possible and effective. The building would need to be partly endowed so as to reduce the rental for public purposes, while it would be for the most part self-sustaining from the rentals of the agencies locating their headquarters within its walls.

District civic centers might be planned to serve several great sections of our population somewhat in the way in which the centrally located building would serve the whole city. These district centers should contain large halls for popular use; ample space for the circulating branches and reading-rooms of the Chicago Public Library; all the features of a recreation center, gymnasiums, bathing facilities, clubrooms, refectory, floors for dancing and other amusements, stage settings for well-conducted municipal theaters, pageants, concerts, etc.

A United Charities building with an endowment fund that would not only maintain the building but pay for the operating expenses of the society throughout the city could be provided. This building should also accommodate all kindred, allied and cooperative philanthropic agencies with space for their headquarters and an assembly hall for their public meetings. Endowment funds should also provide for the operating expenses of such agencies as the Children's Home and Aid Society, the Juvenile Protective Association, the Immigrants' Protective Association and the Legal Aid Society.

An endowment fund to maintain and promote the social extension of public school work and buildings; the co-operative effort of the Chicago Playground Association to promote the best development and use of parks, playgrounds, school yards and open spaces, play festivals and pageants.

To secure efficiency among officials and the people, special educational agencies would be necessary. Technical training would have to be provided for the paid and volunteer leaders of civic movements, in some such institution as the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. An educational publication, popularizing the contents of the Survey Magazine, would be required to inform and inspire the people of the city to support, participate in and enjoy all movements for civic progress.

CORRESPONDENCE

DEAR UNITY:

"Happy is the lady who can afford to ride in an automobile all her own, after more important claims are met and her legitimate debts, tangible and non-tangible, are paid." So says UNITY editorially in a late number. May I add the comment: Happy the lady who has an automobile for business purposes when distances are great and time is a consideration, but happier the woman who has not forgotten how to use her own two feet in walking, who still has some interest in street, road, and lane besides that of seeing how quickly she may pass over each in turn—happier the woman who has still some human interest in man, woman, and child met in the highways and byways of towns and country—who sees in these sisters and brothers something else than objects to be "honked out of the way" while in clouds of dust she rushes on with eyes that see not and with but one exulting thought, —that her machine is the fastest on the road. "Come, let us take a walk together and win the seeing eye and understanding heart that ever belong to those who hold to the simple life!"

Des Moines, Iowa. ELINOR E. GORDON.

INSTALLATION HYMN*

Eternal Father in whose life
And by whose power and love we live,
Whose inspiration quickeneth all,
Thy Spirit to thy servant give.

Give him with freedom, truth and love,
The earnest heart, the active hand,
The soul to feel for others' woes,
The will to do thy blest command.

May pastor, people, here to-day,
New vows of consecration make,
New life receive, new work begin,
New courage in Thy service take.

Spirit of love and tenderness,
Be peace within each bosom rife;
Give light and lead all hearts to know
The wisdom of the perfect life.

---

*This hymn was sung at the late installation of Rev. Steven G. Palmer as Mr. Rich's successor as pastor of the Dighton, Mass., Unitarian Society. It was also sung at the author's installation as minister of the church in Fall River, Mass., 27 years ago.

A. JUDSON RICH.

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THE FIELD

"The World is my Country, to do good is my Religion."

THEODORE PARKER COMMEMORATION

The Free Religious Association of America made its annual meeting of 1910 a Theodore Parker Commemoration. The printed report,—117 large pages,—giving all the addresses in full, together with several poems and the words of the hymns sung, is one of large interest. The list of contents is as follows:

INTRODUCTORY

Constitution—List of Officers, 1910-1911—Past and present Officers, with dates of election—Original Members, May 30, 1867—Annual Business Meeting, 1910—Treasurer's Report, 1909-1910—Secretary's Report, 1910.

THE CONVENTION

Opening Address by President Edwin D. Mead—Address by Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D.—Address by Rev. John Haynes Holmes—Address by Rev. Charles F. Dole, D. D.—Remarks by Rev. Charles W. Wendte, D. D.—Address by Stephen S. Wise.

THE FESTIVAL

Opening Remarks by the new president, Rev. Charles W. Wendte, D. D.—Hymn by Samuel Johnson—Remarks by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson—Greeting from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe—Remarks by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead—Hymn by Rev. Ferderick L. Hosmer, D. D.—Remarks by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn—Remarks by Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, D. D.—Ode by Rev. John Haynes Holmes—Remarks by Rev. James De Normandie, D. D.—Hymn by Theodore Parker—Remarks by Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson—Letter from Mrs. Caroline H. Dall—Message from Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones,—Message from Dr. Felix Adler—Message from J. B. Weston—Message from H. Chandra Maitra—Message from Benoyendra Nath Sen—Remarks by Rev. Henry G. Spaulding—Poem by Mr. Rufus Leighton—Remarks by Rev. Merritt A. Farren—Hymn by J. A. Symonds.

Copies of the report have been widely distributed to ministers and others, the following circular, signed by President Wendte, having been inclosed with them:

The accompanying annual report of the Free Religious Association is sent to you, as well as to other progressive ministers, in the hope that it may induce you to become a member of the Association for the forthcoming year. We cherish the hope that you will find yourself in sympathy with the ideals and activities of the Association, and will desire to identify yourself with them, bearing testimony in behalf of free thought, frank avowal of opinion, and a large charity toward differences of belief.

The Free Religious Association of America is now engaged in earnest endeavor to justify its title as a national society, and plans to hold its conventions in various cities throughout the country. Other measures are being considered which promise to make it more influential and important in the religious life of America than ever before in its history.

The great names and admiration services associated with its past, its present opportunities for testimony and service, as well as the general spirit which animates its councils, will, we trust, be sympathetic to you and win your adhesion.

The membership fee is one dollar a year.

A limited number of copies of the report are still available and readers of UNITY are welcome to them as long as any remain. A postal request, giving name and address, may be sent to James H. West, 93 Milton Avenue, Boston, Mass.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

In a recent letter regarding the increasing of the Endowment Fund of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, President William Howard Taft said:

"I feel that the results accomplished by the Tuskegee school, not only in making the Negro more useful, but in the interest of the whole country, justify an appeal to the public that shall increase the endowment to a figure where the Principal, Booker T. Washington, will not be compelled to spend so much of his time in securing money to meet the current expenses of the institution. I am not only glad to permit the use of my name, but shall be pleased to make a personal contribution toward the Endowment Fund."

The trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute are making an earnest effort to increase the Endowment Fund by not less than $3,000,000 of which they hope to raise $300,000 within the next twelve months.

The work at Tuskegee is no longer an experiment. It has proved its right to exist and to be supported. Few, if any, institutions are doing more to uplift the Negro. Tuskegee seeks to teach rational ideas of life and to make its students more useful to the communities in which they live and at the same time to bring about more friendly relations between the black people and the white people of the South. Tuskegee methods are being widely copied and followed throughout the Southern states and in many portions of Africa and in foreign mission fields. The successful and useful life being lived by the 9,508 graduates and former students who have been sent out by the Tuskegee Institute, and who are mainly in the Southern states, is its highest justification for making an appeal to the country for support and encouragement.

Such an institution deserves and ought to secure the modest increase to its Endowment Fund for which it asks.

Any communications on the subject may be addressed to

Seth Low, President, Board of Trustees, 30 East 64th St., New York City,

or

Booker T. Washington, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

LAUREL LEAVES

Illustrated by Bertha E. Jaques, Bertha L. Corbett and Other Artists.

1. The New Year. Horatio N. Powers.
2. Nature's Ministries (To a shut-in). Evelyn H. Walker.
3. Many Dear Things of His Providence. W. C. Gannett.
4. Thou Mindest Me of All Bright Things (To a young girl). Evelyn H. Walker.
5. From Wishing-Land (Wishes for her birthday). Robert Louis Stevenson.
6. Sunset and Afterglow (To one in the afternon of life). Evelyn H. Walker.
7. My Dead (For Consolation). F. L. Hosmer.
8. Flower Messengers (With a gift of flowers). Evelyn H. Walker.
9. Not by Appointment Do We Meet Delight and Joy. Gerald Massey.
10. Thy Birthday, Dear! Lilla T. Elder

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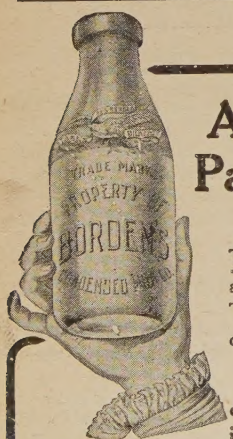

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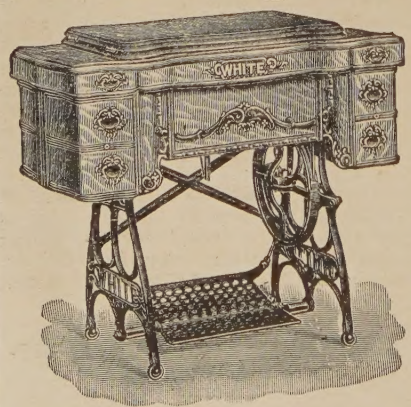

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